

"MY POLICY!"

• patriot perverse or perjured—led
From Aldermanic place to Pres' dental,
How shall the people reverence their head
Who claims "my policy" as all essential?
The "Boys in Blue" fought both to save the
nation.
From Rebel arts as well as arms; henceforth
No more delusion of special station
Due Southern chivalry oppels the North!
Loud the acclaim from Philadelphia ringing,
That man is equal wheresoever born,
Despots the stultifying incense swinging
Up to Chicago with its honest scorn!
And he, presuming parasite of power,
Whom accident has given the accolade
Of dignity, can never man a tower.
Whence safe assault on freedom shall be made.
"My policy" would spring to life again
The incongruity of pride and caste;
Let treason's policy of golden grain
Harvests thro' all the land a fruitful peace at
last!

SOCIAL CONDITION OF PERSIA.

ITS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT—CHARACTER OF THE PRESENT SHAH.
Translated from the German work of Dr. Polak,
"Travels in Persia."

There is no more evident proof of the interests of Persia being utterly neglected, than the lack of all kinds of communication. In few countries does nature oppose so few difficulties to the construction of roads, as in Persia. The extensive table lands, the hard soil, the small amount of rain, the absence of any large rivers, the rich mines of coal and minerals, the excellence of the horses and mules—everything there is favorable to this purpose. And, nevertheless, in Persia there are nowhere any regular roads or highways. People still travel on the same caravan routes which were used thousands of years ago over hills and mountains, along the torrents, across abysses and gulls, always in the straightest possible direction. The only facilities furnished by human skill are bridges at the most dangerous points; they are constructed from the products of legacies, but never repaired. Hence the proverb—"Bridges are signals of caution not to pass over them."

Naturally the want of means of communication without considering the difficulty of travelling, has very pernicious consequences. Although in so extensive and fertile a country as Persia the crops never everywhere entirely fail, it frequently happens that in one province a famine rages, while in others corn is almost worthless. On the other side, it is very much to be regretted that for the same reason the rich mines of iron, copper, coal, etc., remained unworked.

The state of agriculture is not less unpromising, particularly if one considers the flourishing condition of this country in olden times. One fact is sufficient to characterize its present condition, viz., that more than a third part of the population lead a nomadic life. Dr. Polak adduces different causes to explain how, in a country which was formerly inhabited by settled farmers, nomadism is more and more on the increase. Besides the despotic form of government, Islamism plays the most prominent and pernicious part. The doctrine of Zoroaster, with a provident care for the future, furnished all possible assistance to the culture of the soil.

In consequence of the dryness of the climate of Persia, artificial irrigation is indispensable to successful agriculture. It is necessary both to draw the water out of the interior of the earth and to lead it into the fields, and to aid the growth of trees, in order that they may attract the moisture of the atmosphere, and, by their shade, prevent the soil from being parched. Therefore Zoroaster made the care of pure running water, and the protection of trees, sacred duties. Chronology was regulated according to the position of the stars; the year began with the 21st of March, and every day had its patron; and there was a whole system of rules and prescriptions concerning sowing, planting of trees, harvesting, and the other labors of agriculture.

Islamism acted in an entirely different way. The monotheism of the Prophet was incompatible with the pantheistic idea of particular patrons of the trees and sources, months and days; as soon as the ancient belief of the Persians disappeared, water and trees were deprived of all the pious veneration which they formerly received. The next consequence was that the country was rapidly laid bare of its woods; canals became obstructed and useless, and the soil was gradually dried up. Thickly populated districts became deserts; regions which, on account of their healthy situation, invited men to build large cities there, are now marshes which breed the most deleterious miasmas. Of the system of forty thousand subterranean canals which Herodotus says existed in ancient Persia, there appears only here and there a single fragment.

On the other hand, the despotic oppression which weighs on the inhabitants of Persia, is very much calculated to favor and further nomadism. The nomad withdraws himself more easily from this oppression than the settled husbandman. The natural consequence is that not only the nomads do not give up their wandering habits, but that families more and more leave their settled dwellings and join the nomadic tribes. The religion and form of government of the Mohammedans are opposed to agriculture, the basis of human society. Hence the weakness of all Moslem political organizations, the positive cause of ruin to all Moslem reigns, and the assertion is not at all a paradoxical one, that it is only by becoming again Ghebers or adherents of the sacred fire that the harmony can once more form a well-organized society. Otherwise, the agricultural population of Persia deserve praise for their great industry and activity; it survived all the storms which came over that country; notwithstanding all obstacles, they devoted themselves to the culture of the soil, and the farmers are quite satisfied if the Government will only not push the system of oppression so far as to make their very existence impossible.

Dr. Polak also pays his tribute of approbation to the industrial activity of the Persian people, although he acknowledges that since Chardin, two hundred years ago, published his celebrated travels in Persia, industry has rather retrograded. We need not wonder at this, since the Government does nothing at all to further it. What, in this respect, has been done by the Shah, was limited to some experiments to introduce European manufactures. These experiments most came to a sad end. A number of Russian and French mechanics and workmen were called to the country and began to establish manufactories. First came a factory of stearin candles; after spending more than eight thousand ducats, they succeeded in manufacturing some pounds of stearin candles bearing the Persian stamp and the arms of the Shah; but the wicked world whispered that the stearin had been brought from Europe. Be that as it may, the director of the factory received from the Shah a dress of honor, and the enterprise came to an end.

Another experiment was that of a paper manufactory. The experiments to make paper out of rags continued during several

years, absorbed large sums of money, and ended in a couple of sheets of rough grey paper being manufactured out of mere cotton. A similar destiny was reserved to a glass and sugar factory. The greatest efforts were made for the construction of a cotton spinning factory. Steam engines and other apparatuses were brought from Russia with immense difficulty, by the shortest route, by means of human arms. Whole villages were summoned to do the work; fifty people lost their lives; the expenses amounted to no less than 150,000 ducats, and a few pounds of yarn, which were presented to the Shah, were remained the only fruit of this expensive experiment.

As a general thing the Persian mechanics work diligently, but with indifference. In striking contrast to them stands the merchant, who, full of industry and circumspection, enterprising, honest, and punctual, presents the most pleasing figure in the whole population of Persia. If the celebrated Persian poet Saadi says—"Three things cannot exist without three other things; no State can exist without justice, no science without discussion, and no wealth without commerce"—in Persia only the last of these rules seems to hold good. The State exists without much justice; there is much discussion, but very little science; but commerce is flourishing, and the merchant obtains advantages whose importance reaches far beyond the mere possession of fortune. Among all classes the merchants enjoy the greatest respect, their property is the least of all touched, and the Government recoups from molesting them with the vexations which heavily weigh on all the other inhabitants. The Government takes care neither of the improvement of the means of communication, nor of agriculture nor of the other trades. Now the question arises, what does it take care of? The simple answer is, that on Persia weighs the oppression of a truly Asiatic despotism.

The reigning prince is Nasereddin Shah, a man of very neglected education, whose character is a compound of distrust, vanity, cunning, ambition, and avarice. The latter quality is the predominant one in him, and all the functionaries of state look to him as their pattern, which they strive as much as possible to follow. While these provide only for themselves, their families, and proteges, the Shah, very often by resorting to the most extreme and pernicious means, accumulates treasures merely for the purpose of fitting out warlike expeditions in order to increase his dominion. It is characteristic of this kind of despotism that the Shah sometimes enacts very good measures, and that these orders are always received by the subordinate functionaries with the declaration: "I will be your victim!" but are never executed. The Shah knows that, and is satisfied with issuing orders without ever inquiring whether they are executed or not. It is easy to imagine what disastrous consequences to the well-being of the country must follow from such a perverted policy.

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEVILLE & LEVY.
JOHN B. COFFIN & CO.—ENGINEERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND FOUNDRERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and now exclusively engaged in building Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc., especially fitted their services to the wants of the marine, river, and stationary, having sets of patterns of different sizes, prepared to execute orders with great facility. Every description of pattern may be made at the short notice of the customer. Pressure-line, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and shapes, Screws, Turning, and all other work connected with the above business. Drawings and specifications for all work done at the established rate of charge, and work guaranteed. The subscriber has ample workshop room for repairing boats, where they can be in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc., etc., for raising heavy or light weights.

JOHN C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY,
PEACHT AND PALMER Streets.
J. VAUGHN MERRICK,
WILLIAM H. MERRICK
SOUTHWARD,
FOUDRY, FIFTH AND
WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
JOHN C. NEAFIE,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service. Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass. Iron Frame Roots, for Gas Works, Workshops, and Factories, and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction. Every description of Plantation Machinery and Sugar Refining Apparatus. Vacuum Pans Open Steam Trains, Decatur, Filters, Pumping Engines etc.

Sole Agents for N. Blunt's Patent Soap Rolling Machine, Neely's Patent Soap Rolling Machine, and Woolley's Patent Centrifugal sugar Draining Machine.

B R I D E S B U R G M A C H I N E W O R K S ,
O F F I C E ,
No. 65 S. R O U T E S T R E E T ,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fit all orders to any extent for our well-known
A S S I S T A N C Y F O R C O T T O N A N D W O O L L E N M I L L S ,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.

A L F R E D J E N E S & S O N ,
S H I P P I N G .

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING
at Queenstown—the Indian Line, sailing
Sunday evening, carrying the following cargo:—
D I L D B U R G — Saturday, September 22
CITY & L I N E B I C K — Wednesday, September 26
CITY & L I N E B I C K — Saturday, September 29
CITY & L I N E B I C K — Sunday, October 2 each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, Pier No. 40 North River.

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.
First Cabin, Gold, \$100 Steerage, \$40.
London—\$30.
Paris—\$30.
To Paris—\$30.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers—First cabin, \$100 Steerage, \$35. Payable in United States currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Berlin, France, and other European ports.

For further information apply at the Company's offices JOHN G. DALE Agent,
No. 111 WALNUT Street, Philada.

T O SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE
undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON
SOME DOCKS, for a term of years, and the
same is to be prepared with increased facilities
to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or
repaired, and being a practical shipwright and
engineer, will be ready to furnish the vessel to
any captain or owner.

Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists
having vessels to be repaired, are invited to call
upon the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's
Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for
the preservation of vessels; bottom for the hull, I am pre-
pared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
111 DELAWARE Avenue, above LaUREL Street.

F O R NEW YORK.—PHILADEL-
PHIA.—Dealers Steam Proprietary Company De-
signs to have a line via Delaware and Baltim.
leaving day at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all
Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight which may be taken upon accomodating
terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
No. 1828 DELAWARE Avenue.

M O N U M E N T S , T O M B S ,
G R A V E - S T O N E S , Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES

Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
M A R B L E W O R K S ,
w i t h , No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia

and late of 18 Decatur St.

A L A R M C O M P A N Y .

Large lot of new U. S. WAGON HAR-
NESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also parts of HAR-
NESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc.,
bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold
at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together
with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
Dealers in SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE,
218 MARKET Street.

COTTON AND FLAX
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
of all numbers and brands.

Text Awning Cloth, Drapery Cloth, etc. Also
Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felt, from one to twenty
feet wide; Pauline, Bunting, Sail Twine, etc.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
No. 101 JONES' Alley

100 ft.

PARASOLS AT \$1.25, \$1.30, \$1.75, AND
\$2. SEW Sun Umbrellas, \$1.40, \$1.50, \$1.75,
\$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50, \$5.50, \$6.50, \$7.50,
\$8.50, \$9.50, \$10.50, \$11.50, \$12.50, \$13.50,
\$14.50, \$15.50, \$16.50, \$17.50, \$18.50, \$19.50,
\$20.50, \$21.50, \$22.50, \$23.50, \$24.50, \$25.50,
\$26.50, \$27.50, \$28.50, \$29.50, \$30.50, \$31.50,
\$32.50, \$33.50, \$34.50, \$35.50, \$36.50, \$37.50,
\$38.50, \$39.50, \$40.50, \$41.50, \$42.50, \$43.50,
\$44.50, \$45.50, \$46.50, \$47.50, \$48.50, \$49.50,
\$50.50, \$51.50, \$52.50, \$53.50, \$54.50, \$55.50,
\$56.50, \$57.50, \$58.50, \$59.50, \$60.50, \$61.50,
\$62.50, \$63.50, \$64.50, \$65.50, \$66.50, \$67.50,
\$68.50, \$69.50, \$70.50, \$71.50, \$72.50, \$73.50,
\$74.50, \$75.50, \$76.50, \$77.50, \$78.50, \$79.50,
\$80.50, \$81.50, \$82.50, \$83.50, \$84.50, \$85.50,
\$86.50, \$87.50, \$88.50, \$89.50, \$90.50, \$91.50,
\$92.50, \$93.50, \$94.50, \$95.50, \$96.50, \$97.50,
\$98.50, \$99.50, \$100.50, \$101.50, \$102.50, \$103.50,
\$104.50, \$105.50, \$106.50, \$107.50, \$108.50, \$109.50,
\$110.50, \$111.50, \$112.50, \$113.50, \$114.50, \$115.50,
\$116.50, \$117.50, \$118.50, \$119.50, \$120.50, \$121.50,
\$122.50, \$123.50, \$124.50, \$125.50, \$126.50, \$127.50,
\$128.50, \$129.50, \$130.50, \$131.50, \$132.50, \$133.50,
\$134.50, \$135.50, \$136.50, \$137.50, \$138.50, \$139.50,
\$140.50, \$141.50, \$142.50, \$143.50, \$144.50, \$145.50,
\$146.50, \$147.50, \$148.50, \$149.50, \$150.50, \$151.50,
\$152.50, \$153.50, \$154.50, \$155.50, \$156.50, \$157.50,
\$158.50, \$159.50, \$160.50, \$161.50, \$162.50, \$163.50,
\$164.50, \$165.50, \$166.50, \$167.50, \$168.50, \$169.50,
\$170.50, \$171.50, \$172.50, \$173.50, \$174.50, \$175.50,
\$176.50, \$177.50, \$178.50, \$179.50, \$180.50, \$181.50,
\$182.50, \$183.50, \$184.50, \$185.50, \$186.50, \$187.50,
\$188.50, \$189.50, \$190.50, \$191.50, \$192.50, \$193.50,
\$194.50, \$195.50, \$196.50, \$197.50, \$198.50, \$199.50,
\$200.50, \$201.50, \$202.50, \$203.50, \$204.50, \$205.50,
\$206.50, \$207.50, \$208.50, \$209.50, \$210.50, \$211.50,
\$212.50, \$213.50, \$214.50, \$215.50, \$216.50, \$217.50,
\$218.50, \$219.50, \$220.50, \$221.50, \$222.50, \$223.50,
\$224.50, \$225.50, \$226.50, \$227.50, \$228.50, \$229.50,
\$230.50, \$231.50, \$232.50, \$233.50, \$234.50, \$235.50,
\$236.50, \$237.50, \$238.50, \$239.50, \$240.50, \$241.50,
\$242.50, \$243.50, \$244.50, \$245.50, \$246.50, \$247.50,
\$248.50, \$249.50, \$250.50, \$251.50, \$252.50, \$253.50,
\$254.50, \$255.50, \$256.50, \$257.50, \$258.50, \$259.50,
\$260.50, \$261.50, \$262.50, \$263.50, \$264.50, \$265.50,
\$266.50, \$267.50, \$268.50, \$269.50, \$270.50, \$271.50,
\$272.50, \$273.50, \$274.50, \$275.50, \$276.50, \$277.50,
\$278.50, \$279.50, \$280.50, \$281.50, \$282.50, \$283.50,
\$284.50, \$285.50, \$286.50, \$287.50, \$288.50, \$289.50,
\$290.50, \$291.50, \$292.50, \$293.50, \$294.50, \$295.50,
\$296.50, \$297.50, \$298.50, \$299.50, \$300.50, \$301.50,
\$302.50, \$303.50, \$304.50, \$305.50, \$306.50, \$307.50,
\$308.50, \$309.50, \$310.50, \$311.50, \$312.50, \$313.50,
\$314.50, \$315.50, \$316.50, \$317.50, \$318.50, \$319.50,
\$320.50, \$321.50, \$322.50, \$323.50, \$324.50, \$325